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博 士 学 位 论 文

普拉洛芬治疗干眼的动物及临床研究
Animal and clinical study for the effect of pranopfen in
the treatment of dry eye

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摘要

干眼 (Dry Eye, DE) 是一种伴有炎症的眼表面及泪液的多因素疾病, 能够导致泪膜渗透压升高、稳定性下降及眼表面上皮损伤, 最终引起患者眼部不适及视力下降。干眼的核心机制是由泪液渗透压升高及泪膜稳定性下降共同驱动的, 而炎症则是干眼发病机制中的关键要素, 任何刺激及破坏眼表面微环境平衡的因素, 均可导致泪膜稳定性下降及眼表上皮细胞的非感染性炎症反应。事实上, 干眼炎症可发生于任何程度的干眼中, 既能作为病因, 持续损伤泪腺及眼表上皮细胞、降低泪膜稳定性, 又能够作为干眼的结果, 加重干眼患者的症状及体征。在2007年国际干眼专题研究会 (International Dry Eye WorkShop, DEWS), 及2013年国内“干眼临床诊疗专家共识”中, 均明确了炎症在干眼疾病的发生发展中的重要作用。

目前, 治疗干眼炎症应用广泛的药物主要为免疫抑制剂环孢素, 其作用机制及临床疗效已被学者深入研究。近年来, 国外学者通过临床证明了皮质类固醇激素也能够有效的改善中重度干眼的症状及体征。然而, 环孢素的高价格、激素的副作用, 都不同程度的限制了其应用价值, 因此继续探索干眼炎症潜在的治疗药物在临床中仍然十分必要。非甾体类抗炎药 (Nonsteroidal Antiinflammatory Drugs, NSAIDs) 是除糖皮质激素以外的另一大类抗炎药, 具有解热、镇痛、抗炎及抗风湿等作用。非甾体类抗炎药作用于前列腺素合成过程中的关键限速酶环氧化酶 (cyclooxygenases, COXs), 从而抑制前列腺素的合成, 减少炎症反应。在眼部, 非甾体类抗炎药被用于白内障术后、屈光矫正术后的抗炎, 而这些手术本身即会导致干眼的发生, 且此类炎症均属于非感染性的眼表炎症, 与干眼炎症相似, 而最新的研究指出, 干眼患者泪液中前列腺素 E_2 浓度高于正常人群, 并与干眼症状成正相关性, 进一步提示非甾体类抗炎药极有可能是一种潜在的干眼抗炎药物。

本研究以探索非甾体类抗炎药普拉洛芬治疗干眼的有效性为核心, 分为三个部分进行研究。首先, 通过建立苯扎氯胺诱导的小鼠干眼模型, 检测前列腺素通合成路中的关键因子及干眼相关炎症因子的表达量, 探索其与干眼发生发展的

关系；其次，应用0.1%普拉洛芬治疗苯扎氯铵诱导的干眼小鼠，评价治疗后前列腺素合成通路及相关炎症因子的改变，探索普拉洛芬治疗在干眼动物模型中的疗效；最后通过多中心、随机、平行、对照的临床试验，以轻中度干眼患者为研究对象，评价普拉洛芬滴眼液的临床疗效，并用印记细胞学与RT-PCR方法检测患者治疗前后干眼炎症因子的表达量。

第一部分 苯扎氯铵诱导的干眼小鼠模型中前列腺素合成通路及炎症的变化

目的 探索0.2%苯扎氯铵诱导小鼠干眼模型中炎症及前列腺素合成通路的改变

方法 将30只正常雄性BALB/c小鼠分为苯扎氯铵组及正常对照组，以右眼为试验眼。苯扎氯铵组小鼠使用0.2%苯扎氯铵每日滴眼2次，每次5 μ l，持续14天，正常对照组小鼠不做处理。干眼模型建立完成后，裂隙灯下观察两组小鼠眼表面炎症指数、角膜荧光素染色、泪膜破裂时间及泪液分泌量，通过HE染色、K10免疫荧光染色、TUNEL试剂盒检测角膜上皮细胞形态及功能的改变；通过Western Blot及ELISA方法分别检测小鼠角膜中环氧化酶2及泪液中前列腺素E₂的表达量；通过RT-PCR检测小鼠角膜中肿瘤坏死因子 α 、巨噬细胞炎性蛋白2、II型主要组织相容性复合物及细胞间粘附分子1等炎症及免疫相关蛋白分子的表达量

结果 0.2%苯扎氯铵处理14天后，小鼠眼表炎症指数及角膜荧光素染色升高，泪膜破裂时间下降；角膜中环氧化酶2及泪液中前列腺素E₂的表达量显著升高；肿瘤坏死因子 α 、巨噬细胞炎性蛋白2、II型主要组织相容性复合物及细胞间粘附分子1的基因表达水平明显升高。

结论 0.2%苯扎氯铵诱导的小鼠干眼模型是一个伴有眼表面炎症反应、免疫反应以及前列腺素合成通路激活的混合型干眼模型。

第二部分 普拉洛芬治疗苯扎氯铵诱导的小鼠干眼模型的疗效评价

目的 评价普拉洛芬治疗苯扎氯铵诱导小鼠干眼模型的有效性

方法 将60只正常雄性BALB/c小鼠随机分成4组：正常组、苯扎氯铵组、玻璃酸钠组以及普拉洛芬组，每组15只，均以右眼为试验眼。正常组小鼠不做药物处理，

其余四组小鼠使用0.2%苯扎氯铵滴眼液每日滴眼2次，每次5 μ l，持续14天以建立干眼模型。随后对玻璃酸钠组及普拉洛芬组小鼠分别给予0.1%玻璃酸钠及0.1%普拉洛芬，每日2次，每次5 μ l，持续治疗10天，随后所有小鼠取角膜标本。在干眼模型建立前、后，以及药物治疗2、4、6、8、10天进行裂隙灯下观察，记录各组小鼠眼表炎症指数，角膜荧光素钠染色、泪膜破裂时间及泪液分泌量等干眼相关临床指标；在治疗后1、3、5、7、9天采集每组小鼠泪液标本。通过HE染色、K10免疫荧光染色、TUNEL试剂盒检测角膜上皮细胞形态及功能的改变；通过Western Blot及ELISA方法分别检测小鼠角膜中环氧化酶2及泪液中前列腺素E₂的表达量；通过RT-PCR检测小鼠角膜中肿瘤坏死因子 α 、巨噬细胞炎性蛋白2、II型主要组织相容性复合物及细胞间粘附分子1等炎症及免疫相关蛋白分子的表达量。

结果 普拉洛芬对苯扎氯铵干眼小鼠眼表炎症程度、角膜染色、泪膜破裂时间等干眼相关临床指标改善作用优于对照组玻璃酸钠，对免疫及炎症蛋白分子如II型主要组织相容性复合物、细胞间粘附分子1、对肿瘤坏死因子 α 及巨噬细胞炎性蛋白2的抑制作用明显优于玻璃酸钠；对前列腺素合成通路中环氧化酶2及前列腺素E₂的抑制作用优于玻璃酸钠。

结论 普拉洛芬通过抑制环氧化酶、前列腺素E₂，以及抑制干眼相关免疫炎症蛋白分子的作用，有效治疗苯扎氯铵诱导的小鼠干眼。

第三部分 普拉洛芬治疗干眼的临床多中心、随机、对照、平行试验

目的 评价0.1%普拉洛芬治疗轻中度干眼患者的临床疗效

方法 本试验为前瞻性、多中心、平行、随机、对照的临床试验。共115名轻中度干眼患者（治疗组与对照组分别为55人和60人）参与并完成试验。患者签署知情同意后随机分至治疗组或对照组，治疗组患者给予0.1%普拉洛芬联合0.1%玻璃酸钠滴眼液，每日三次，每次一滴，持续治疗28天；对照组患者给予0.1%玻璃酸钠滴眼液，用法同治疗组，并嘱患者在治疗后7、14及28天回访，进行药物疗效评价。临床评价指标包括干眼症状评分（DESS），角膜荧光素染色（FLCS），泪膜破裂时间（TBUT）和泪液分泌试验（ST1）。治疗组患者在治疗前后分别接

受结膜印记细胞学检查,并用RT-PCR方法检测结膜上皮细胞中人白细胞DR抗原(HLA-DR)及细胞间粘附分子(ICAM-1)的表达量。

结果 试验组患者经0.1%普拉洛芬联合0.1%玻璃酸钠治疗后,干眼症状、泪膜破裂时间及角膜荧光素染色均随治疗的进行而逐渐改善。与对照组患者相比,其中角膜荧光素染色与泪膜破裂时间的组间比较在治疗14天及28天差异具有统计学意义。试验组及对照组患者在治疗过程中均未出现严重不良反应。试验组患者结膜上皮细胞中HLA-DR及ICAM-1的基因表达量在治疗后较治疗前均有降低。

结论 0.1%普拉洛芬治疗轻中度干眼有效、安全且耐受性好,其疗效可能与抑制结膜上皮细胞中干眼相关炎症因子有关。

Abstract

Dry eye is a multifactorial disease of the tears and the ocular surface that results in symptoms such as ocular discomfort, visual disturbance, and tear film instability with potential damage to the ocular surface. The core mechanisms of dry eye are driven by tear hyperosmolarity and tear film instability. Any factor that stimulate or damage the ocular surface microenvironment can result in tear film instability decline and noninfectious inflammatory response of ocular surface epithelial cells. In fact, inflammation can happen at any level of dry eye, they can not only promote the progression of dry eye through causing chronic damages of ocular surface and lacrimal gland, but also can be the result of dry eye and further aggravate patients' symptoms and signs. Both the 2007 report of the international dry eye workshop and the 2013 Chinese expert consensus of dry eye clinical diagnosis/treatment are clear about the important role of inflammation in the development of dry eye disease.

In the U.S. and European, Cyclosporin A was widely used in the treatment of dry eye inflammation as an important immunosuppressant, its mechanism and clinical effect has been deeply investigated. In recent years, foreign scholars also proved that corticosteroids could effectively improve the symptoms and signs in moderate to severe dry eye through clinical research. However, the value of corticosteroids and cyclosporine was limited in mild to moderate dry eye patients due to its relatively excessive efficacy and potential side effects. Therefore, new management and treatment with fewer side effects, less irritation, and/or moderate anti-inflammation effect for mild to moderate dry eye patients is desirable and required for clinical practice. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) are a class of drugs that provides analgesic (pain-killing) and antipyretic (fever-reducing) effects, and, in higher doses, anti-inflammatory effects. NSAIDs inhibit the activity of both cyclooxygenase-1 (COX-1) and cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2), and thereby, the synthesis of prostaglandins and its related inflammation response. In ocular surface, NSAIDs were often used as post-surgical antiinflammation drug in cataract surgery, refractive surgery. Interestingly, these surgeries will lead to the occurrence of dry eye themselves, and these kinds of inflammations are non-infectious inflammation, which were similar to the dry eye inflammation. Moreover, the latest research

suggests that patients with dry eye has higher concentration of prostaglandin E2 in tears compared with normal person, and the expression level of prostaglandin E2 is positively correlated with dry eye symptoms, which further indicated that NSAIDs is a potential dry eye anti-inflammatory drugs.

The core of our research is to explore the effect of the NSAID drug, pranoprofen, in the treatment of dry eye. Research is divided into two parts, animal experiments and clinical trial. In the animal study, we built the dry eye mouse model by 0.2% benzalkonium chloride, and detected the key factor of prostaglandin synthesis pathway and dry eye inflammation factors, explored their relationship with the occurrence and development of dry eye. In the clinic trial, we investigated the efficacy of 0.1% pranoprofen in the treatment of dry eye through an multi-center, randomized, controlled, parallel group study study, used Conjunctival impression cytology and real-time polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) to detect the change of Human Leukocyte Antigen DR (HLA-DR) and Intercellular Adhesion Molecule 1 (ICAM-1) during the treatment of 0.1% Pranoprofen. Therefore provide basic and clinical evidence for the efficacy of 0.1% pranoprofen in the treatment of dry eye.

PART I Prostaglandin synthesis pathway and inflammatory changes in benzalkonium chloride induced dry eye mouse model

Purpose To evaluate prostaglandin synthesis pathways and inflammatory changes in 0.2% benzalkonium chloride induced dry eye mouse model.

Methods 30 normal male BALB/c mice were randomly divided into 2 groups: normal group and benzalkonium chloride group 15 in each group and right eye for study. Mice in normal group did not make any drug processing, benzalkonium chloride group mice were treated by 0.2% benzalkonium chloride, twice daily for 14 days to build the dry eye model. HE-staining, K10 immunofluorescence staining and TUNEL kit were performed to detect the morphology and function changes of corneal epithelial cells. Western Blot and Enzyme-linked immuno sorbent assay (ELISA) were performed to detect the expression level of COX-2 and PGE₂. RT-PCR was performed to detect the gene expression level of tumor necrosis factor alpha, macrophage inflammatory protein 2, class II major histocompatibility complex and

intercellular adhesion molecule 1.

Results Treatment of 0.2% benzalkonium chloride for 14 days aggravated ocular surface inflammation index, corneal fluorescein and tear film stability; Expression level of COX-2, PGE₂, tumor necrosis factor alpha, macrophage inflammatory protein 2, class II major histocompatibility complex and intercellular adhesion molecule 1 were all significantly increased.

Conclusion 0.2% benzalkonium chloride induced dry eye model is an mixed dry eye model with inflammatory/immune response and activated prostaglandin synthesis pathways.

PART II Efficacy of pranoprofen in the treatment of benzalkonium chloride induced dry eye mouse model

Purpose To evaluate the Efficacy of 0.1% pranoprofen in the treatment of benzalkonium chloride induced dry eye mouse model

Methods 60 normal male BALB/c mice were randomly divided into 4 groups: normal group, benzalkonium chloride group, sodium hyaluronate group and pranoprofen group, 15 in each group and right eye for study. Mice in normal group did not make any drug processing, the rest of 3 groups of mice were treated by 0.2% benzalkonium chloride eye drop, twice daily for 14 days to build the dry eye model. Then sodium hyaluronate group and pranoprofen group mice were treated with 0.1% sodium hyaluronate and 0.1% pranoprofen respectively, twice daily for 10 days. All mice were sacrificed for sample collections. Ocular surface inflammation index, corneal fluorescein staining, tear break up time and schirmer test were evaluated before and after the dry eye model built, as well as the 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 treatment days. Tear sample were collected on day 1, 3, 5, 7, 9. HE-staining, K10 immunofluorescence staining and TUNEL kit were performed to detect the morphology and function changes of corneal epithelial cells. Western Blot and Enzyme-linked immuno sorbent assay (ELISA) were performed to detect the expression level of COX-2 and PGE₂. RT-PCR was performed to detect the gene expression level of tumor necrosis factor alpha, macrophage inflammatory protein 2, class II major histocompatibility complex and intercellular adhesion molecule 1.

Results Pranoprofen have better effect in the recovery of ocular surface

inflammation index, corneal fluorescein staining tear film stability compared with 0.1% sodium hyaluronate. pranoprofen have better inhibition effect for MHC-2, ICAM-1, TNF- α , MIP-2, COX-2 and PGE₂ when compared with 0.1% sodium hyaluronate.

Conclusion 0.1% pranoprofen can effectively treat benzalkonium chloride induced dry eye model through its inhibition effect for the COX-2 and dry eye related inflammatory factors.

PART III Clinical efficacy of Pranoprofen in treatment of dry eye patients: a multicenter, random, controlled clinical trial

Purpose To investigate the clinical efficacy of 0.1% pranoprofen in the treatment of dry eye.

Methods It is a prospective, multi-center, randomized, controlled, parallel group study. One hundred and fifteen patients with mild to moderate dry eye disease (55–60 in each treatment group) participated in this multi-center study. Patients were randomly administered with eyedrops containing 0.1% pranoprofen (PRA) plus 0.1% sodium hyaluronate (SH) or 0.1% sodium hyaluronate (SH) only, three times daily for 28 days, followed by a 1-week post treatment observation. Dry eye symptom score (DESS), fluorescein corneal staining (FLCS), tear break-up time (TBUT), and Shirmer 1 tear test (ST1, without anesthesia) were evaluated or conducted before treatment and at each study visit. Conjunctival impression cytology was taken from the patients treated with PRA plus SH before and after treatment and real-time polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) was performed to detect the changes of Human Leukocyte Antigen DR (HLA-DR) and Intercellular Adhesion Molecule 1 (ICAM-1).

Results Patients treated with PRA plus SH showed gradual improvements of DESS, FLCS, and TBUT. Between-group comparisons of FLCS and TBUT have statistically significant differences from day 14. Good tolerance with no severe adverse events was found in both groups. Patients treated with PRA plus SH had a reduced expression level of HLA-DR and were statistically different after 28 days of therapy.

Conclusion The application of PRA at a dose of 0.1% was well tolerated and benefited to the patients with mild to moderate dry eye disease. The underlying mechanism of its efficacy may be associated with the reduction of inflammatory factors of conjunctival epithelial cells.

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前言

1、研究背景

人的眼球表面是由角膜、结膜以及角膜缘组成的眼表上皮细胞以及覆盖于其上的泪膜共同构成的微环境系统，既是大脑接收光学信号的第一门户，又是抵御微生物入侵的重要屏障¹。角膜、结膜及角膜缘根据各自独有的结构发挥着不同的功能。角膜作为视觉通路的门户，虽然只占了眼球壁面积的 1/6，但高度规则和精密排列的细胞结构及无血管的特点，使光线能够精确折射至晶状体及视网膜，高密度的神经分布通过神经反馈精确调节眼表细胞的更新及泪液的分泌。角膜缘是角膜及巩膜的移行带，其具有放射状的 Vogt 栏栅结构是角膜缘干细胞所在之处。结膜覆盖于巩膜上并填充于结膜囊内，能够分泌黏蛋白构成泪液成分，并通过其丰富的血管及淋巴管发挥免疫监督及抵御微生物的作用²。除了眼表上皮细胞外，来自泪腺、睑板腺、泪小管等组成的泪液循环系统同样对眼表面微环境起到维护和支持作用。正常人泪液 pH 在 7.2 至 7.6 之间，由泪腺、结膜杯状细胞、睑板腺共同分泌组成³。其中，由泪腺分泌的水液成分占整个泪液成分的 99%，包含丰富的蛋白质、细胞因子和电解质，对于角膜结膜上皮的增殖、迁移、及损伤修复等起着至关重要的作用⁴⁻⁷。而脂质及黏蛋白则是泪液的另外两种重要组成成分。脂质来源于睑板腺，在瞬目过程中均匀的涂布于泪膜中，起到降低泪液蒸发速率、维持清晰光学界面的作用⁸。存在于眼表面的黏蛋白则可大致分为细胞连接型和分泌型两类，前者如 MUC-1, MUC-3A 等在分泌后附着于角膜上皮细胞表面，通过紧密连接形成 500nm 厚的顶端屏障，在阻止外来微生物侵入、防止长时间闭眼时睑球细胞粘连等作用；后者如 MUC-2, MUC5AC 等被分泌到泪液中，不仅具有抗微生物作用，而且具有捕获过敏原，病原体及细胞碎片的能力，借助于泪液循环可有效地将抗原，微生物等从眼表清除⁹⁻¹²。眼表面微环境作为视觉通路的门户与外界环境直接接触，外环境中温度、湿度、pH、有害物质等含量的改变，都会被眼表面微环境所感知。同时，角膜上皮和基质中含有丰富的神经，结膜则含有丰富的毛细血管，眼局部的炎症、全身免疫平衡的改变，又能够通过血管及神经影响眼表细胞及泪液系统的代谢及生理功能^{2, 13}。因此在正常生理状况下，眼表面微环境的平衡是一种内外环境共同影响下动态平衡。

干眼是一种伴有炎症的眼表面及泪液的多因素疾病，能够导致泪膜渗透压升高、稳定性下降及眼表面上皮损伤，最终破坏眼表面微环境的平衡而引起患者眼部不适及视力下降¹⁴。受到种族、生活环境、年龄比例以及生活方式等多因素影响，干眼发病率在欧美国家为 7.8%–14.6%，在中国则为 10%–30%¹⁵⁻¹⁸。症状方面，干眼患者表现为眼部干涩、烧灼、异物感等一系列非特异性的不适感。体征方面，表现为眼表面上皮细胞损伤脱落、泪膜破裂时间下降、泪液分泌量下降、球结膜充血等¹⁹。1995 年，美国国家眼科研究所（NEI）首次提出了干眼的分类方法，将其分为泪液生成不足型与泪液蒸发过强型，虽然这两种机制是相互独立的，但其临床病理表现常常相互共存²⁰。随后，越来越多的分类方法不断出现，虽然干眼发病机制的复杂性使得任何一种分类方法都无法全面概括，但不同的分类方法却有助于理解干眼发病的不同病因。如目前我国国内主流分类方式是将干眼分为泪液缺乏型、蒸发过强型、黏蛋白缺乏型、泪液动力学异常型及混合型，而临床就诊的干眼患者往往是多因素共同导致的混合型干眼¹⁴。根据对患者干眼症状、角膜染色、泪膜稳定性和泪液分泌量等临床指标的综合评价，又可从严重程度上将干眼分为轻度、中度及重度。轻度干眼患者原因往往为一过性或者影响较小，眼表微环境能够通过自身调节而重新获得平衡，而中重度干眼患者往往由于干眼的某种病因持续存在或者不断转化，导致干眼病情逐渐加重。

不论干眼的病因如何，在干眼的发生发展过程中，其核心机制是由泪液渗透压升高及泪膜稳定性下降共同驱动的²¹。正常泪液为一种低张力液体，在外环境过于干燥、瞬目间隔过长、泪液脂质成分不足或质量下降等情况下，泪膜中的水液成分蒸发过快，导致泪液渗透压升高²²。高渗环境能够刺激眼表面上皮细胞，激活信号通路如丝裂原活化蛋白激酶（mitogen-activated protein kinase, MAPK）或/和核因子 κ B（nuclear factor, NF- κ B），导致炎症的级联反应，白介素 1（interleukin 1, IL-1）、肿瘤坏死因子 α （tumor necrosis factor, TNF- α ）、基质金属蛋白酶（matrix metalloproteinases, MMPs）等炎症因子被释放至眼表面微环境中，能够直接造成眼表面角结膜上皮细胞及杯状细胞的损伤，破坏眼表面细胞屏障、减低黏蛋白的生成，影响泪液的组成和功能^{23,24}；另一方面，渗透压及炎症对眼表上皮细胞的刺激通过神经反馈引起反射性三叉神经活动，导致眨眼频率增加及反射性泪液分泌，而在泪腺功能不全的情况下，这种反馈性泪液并不能补偿泪膜的高渗透性，且过度的反射性刺激能够造成泪腺的神经源性的炎性细胞因

子反应, 从而进一步损伤泪腺功能²⁵⁻²⁷ (图 1-1)。而干眼发病的另一核心机制泪膜稳定性下降可以独立于泪液渗透压升高而作为干眼起始病因。当黏蛋白数量或功能下降、过度用眼等情况下, 泪膜破裂时间小于两次正常瞬目间隔, 形成的破裂斑会造成局部上皮细胞与黏连性黏蛋白直接暴露于外环境中, 增加瞬目时的眼睑剪切力, 进而引起眼表上皮细胞及黏蛋白破坏, 此时病情便会重新进入干眼核心发病机制中, 逐渐形成恶性循环。不论如何, 炎症在干眼发病核心机制中是一个必不可少的因素, 既能作为病因, 持续损伤眼表上皮细胞、降低泪膜稳定性, 又能够作为干眼的结果, 加重干眼患者的症状及体征。另一方面, 不同于明确微生物如病毒、真菌、细菌等导致的感染性角膜炎, 干眼炎症为非感染性炎症, 主要来源于眼表细胞对微环境改变的应激反应与眼局部的免疫反应。在眼表面结膜组织不同区域中存在着数量不等的免疫细胞如树突状细胞、中性粒细胞、肥大细胞、T 淋巴细胞和 B 淋巴细胞, 泪液中同样含有多种抗微生物及免疫相关物质如溶酶体、乳铁蛋白等²⁸。角膜的周边部分由于和结膜接近, 该处的血管和淋巴管能够提供一种角膜免疫反应的传入弧机制, 因此周边角膜含有较多的中性粒细胞、嗜酸性粒细胞等。而中央角膜虽然存在一定的免疫赦免作用, 但在正常角膜上皮细胞中仍然含有少量的朗格汉斯细胞。在干眼的炎症反应中, 眼表面微环境在这些细胞的介导下能够发生固有及适应性免疫应答, 进一步推动炎症本身的循环, 不断加重干眼的病情²⁹。

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